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LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—February 22, 1918.

"GROAN BOX" MUSIC.
HOG ISLAND AND THE HOGS.
DON'T BE A SLACKER.
THE GERMAN STRIKE.
THE INCOME TAX.



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VOL. XVII.

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1918

No. 3

"GROAN BOX" MUSIC. By Albert A. Greenebaum.

For some time past there has appeared in the columns of "The Labor Clarion," a request that union men and women of the Mission District refrain from patronizing all places of amusement in that district which do not employ union musicians. At the present time there is only one house in that entire section which steadily employs union musicians. Surely, this is not a very good showing for the banner union district of our city.

The Musicians' Union is conducting this campaign and spending its money, not only for the purpose of securing employment for its members, but it is also interested in seeing that the amusement loving people of the Mission get value received for the money they pay for admission to these houses. Where union musicians are not employed, so-called music is "dished out" by a mechanical contrivance. While this is admittedly a mechanical age, it has been proven beyond the shadow of a doubt that mechanical music is an absolute failure, especially when applied to the interpretation of motion pictures, and the greatest authorities in that line are all agreed that without proper interpretive music, the motion picture falls flat. Were these mechanical contraptions, or "groan boxes," as many people call them, in any way successful, successful picture house proprietors would use them and save large sums of money, for no man is operating a theatre of any kind simply for the love of the art.

The New California Theatre has increased its orchestra from 15 to 25 and 30 men (all union musicians), the Imperial, Rialto, Portola, Strand, Alhambra and many other theatres in San Francisco all use "human" union music, which is by every test the only music that does follow the action and interpret the situations of a picture.

The man who tries to "camouflage" you into accepting these instruments of torture as music, no matter by what fancy name he may call them, is "putting over" a bunko game on you, and is absolutely getting your money under false pretenses. Ask for human music, supplied by capable union musicians, and if you are insistent and pass up the house that does not give it to you, you will soon be furnished the right brand.

The picture house proprietor who tells you that he can not afford this kind of music is simply stalling, for in no branch of business has there been so much money made out of a small investment as in the "picture game."

Again, we urge you to ask for human music of the union brand and insist upon getting it.

WANT "MUST-WORK" LAW.

Will some citizen inform United States Senator Smoot how he can draw a compulsory work law that will apply only to so-called "working people"?

The senator told his associates last week that he had drawn a bill to draft this class and compel them to work.

But it seems that the law would have to include all idlers, be they rich or poor, Smoot informed the senate:

"I discovered the trouble was that we could hardly segregate one class of citizens and compel them to work, because the constitution of the United States will not allow that to be done under the prohibition against involuntary servitude."

URGE COLLECTIVE ACTION.

It is no longer possible to conduct industry by dealing with employees as individuals. Some form of collective relationship between management and men is indispensable. The recognition of this principle by the government should form an accepted part of the labor policy of the nation.

The above is included in the recommendations of the President's mediation commission in a report to President Wilson. Other recommendations is the eight-hour day and the elimination to the utmost practical extent of all profiteering during the period of the war as a prerequisite to the best morale in industry.

The commission makes this reference to the I. W. W.:

"This uncompromising attitude (opposition to trade unions) on the part of the employers has reaped for them an organization of destructive rather than constructive radicalism."

POLITE WORD FOR STARVING.

Writing in a New York newspaper on the 125,000 New York school children who are undernourished, Dr. Henry Smith Williams says:

"To say that a child is undernourished is a polite way of saying that the child is starving. To be sure, there are degrees of starvation; and a comparatively small portion of New York's 125,000 underfed children will actually starve to death in the immediate future. But every one of them will suffer permanent injury to body and mind in greater or less degree; and probably not one of them will live out what would otherwise be his normal span of life. A very large number of them will fall victims to one form or another of contagious disease that they might otherwise ward off. Measles, scarlet fever, whooping cough, diphtheria, croup, influenza and pneumonia will claim many of them prematurely, and sooner or later tuberculosis will exact an enormous toll among them."

P. O. MEN NOT PRIVILEGED.

In reply to the Postmaster General's claim that postoffice employees are "a privileged class" the Postal Record, official magazine of the National Association of Letter Carriers, asks:

"Why privileged? What does he mean? What single right or privilege are postal workers conceded that is not common among all civil employees?

"Rather is he the subject of divers rules intended to regulate his conduct on and off duty and he is specifically inhibited from doing a variety of things that any other citizen might properly do. The Postmaster General now proposes further restrictions by denying the right of organization and suspending the right of petition, even though in no other way can the sentiments of a body of men be ascertained or their hopes take shape and direction.

"Privileged, indeed!"

VISIT SAN DIEGO.

State Labor Commissioner John P. McLaughlin, delegate to the Labor Council from Brotherhood of Teamsters No. 85, in company with William T. Boyce, United States Director of Employment for California, Nevada and Arizona, visited San Diego last week to arrange for the co-operation between the State and Federal Governments in the placing of the unemployed where they will be of the greatest service to the Government in the prosecution of the war.

HOG ISLAND AND THE HOGS.

If ship building labor were indifferent in these times it would be the logical result of a policy of flag-waving patriots who have robbed the Government through ship deals, declared United States Senator Vardaman, in denouncing scandalous conditions at Hog Island, near Philadelphia.

"If labor lags," said the law maker, "and if wilfully done, it is highly reprehensible. But I am inclined to think that the conduct which manifests a feeling of indifference to results on the part of the laboring man is due very largely to the grafting, the mercenary, the criminal profiteering on the part of capital, the possessors of which vie with each other in their lip service to the Government. While these patriots for self are standing in the limelight of publicity, proclaiming to do and to die if need be for the flag, they are receiving enormous profits from the agencies which they themselves had put into operation and concealed from public view.

"I have no sympathy with the proposition to conscript labor. If the ingenuity displayed in the matter of devising ways and means to get money out of the public treasury which has been shown by some of these plutocratic patriots of the Hog Island enterprise was displayed in the matter of building ships, we would have had an entire fleet constructed by this time."

The speaker insisted that if some of these profiteers were jailed it would stimulate patriotism. The matter referred to by Senator Vardaman is the result of an investigation into the affairs of the American International Ship Building Corporation, which undertook the Hog Island ship building contract with the understanding that the Government was to furnish the money and the corporation was to receive profits approximating \$6,000,000 for possessing the "know how" of ship yard and ship construction.

The American International Corporation, of which the American International Ship Building Corporation is a subsidiary, is officered by C. A. Stone, of Stone & Webster, president, and Frank A. Vanderlip, New York banker, chairman of the board of directors. It is shown that these men know nothing of shipbuilding, no more than do these other men of the board of directors:

J. Ogden Armour, meat packer; Wm. E. Cory, steel magnate; Theodore N. Vail, telephone magnate; Otto H. Kahn and J. A. Stillman, bankers.

In discussing the Hog Island situation in the House, Congressman Alexander, chairman of the Committee on Merchant Marine, said:

"I would be reluctant to say that the American International Corporation, which is the child of the National City Bank (New York City), and of the subsidiary corporation directly engaged in building the plant at Hog Island, did not intend to carry out their contract in good faith and safeguarded in every possible way the interests of the Government. But they have failed, signally failed, thus far to do so. But great waste is in evidence everywhere and the manner in which the Government's funds have been squandered is a public scandal."

Poor food is one of the causes for labor dissatisfaction at Hog Island, according to Rear Admiral Bowles, who charges that workers suffer poisoning in a mild form and are charged 30 cents for a meal that costs 11 cents. The ship building corporation is making a profit at the rate of \$1,800,000 on this item alone.

The Philadelphia "Public Ledger" quotes W. Hunter Hayes, formerly sanitary inspector at Hog Island, that the feeding of workmen at this ship building plant showed either "the rankest mismanagement or the lowest, meanest form of graft."

DON'T BE A SLACKER.

Every person, man, woman, and child, owes the duty of not being a slacker in this time of worldwide war for the defense of lives, liberty, and happiness.

It is sufficiently well established that the war in which we are engaged is one to protect ourselves from being despoiled by the Teuton empires and armies who have for fifty years been taught that conquest by war is legitimate and that the subjugation of other nations and peoples is praiseworthy.

They have also been taught obedience to the commands of their officers and that cruelty practiced upon conquered peoples, as a means of terrifying others, is the duty of the soldier upon command.

Therefore, we know that in the event that the Teutons should succeed in Europe, they would attempt to practice the same devastation and cruelty upon our own country that they have done in Europe, and therefore we know that in fighting on European soil we are fighting to prevent those terrible things happening in our own land.

Now to fight these battles on European soil we are sending the flower of the youth of our country. The selective draft law takes men from 21 to 31. It takes them from all walks of life—our own husbands, brothers, sweethearts, and friends. At the present time there are about two millions of men under arms, but there will soon be more, and the time is not far distant perhaps, when there may be five millions of American troops either at the front or in training.

At the present time there is hardly a person in America who has not one or more relatives or acquaintances in uniform.

Now while these men are offering up their lives at the front or preparing to go there, what are we at home going to do? Are we going to be patriots or slackers?

Bear in mind that any person who can do anything at all to support these men and does not do it is a slacker.

The War-Savings plan permits every man, woman, and child to take a financial interest in the war. Save 25 cents and buy a thrift stamp; do it again and again until you have 16 of them; then add 13 cents in February or 14 cents in March and get a war-savings stamp redeemable at \$5.00 at maturity which gives 4 per cent interest compounded quarterly. If necessity requires that you should cash this war-savings stamp at any time, you get your investment plus 3 per cent.

Now there is hardly a child so poor as not to be able to buy a 25-cent stamp once in a while by self-denial of something that it is accustomed to have as a luxury. Men and women throw away money in unnecessary expenditures which, if invested in war-savings stamps, would help to win the war.

We should do everything in our power to help, but by all means we should buy thrift stamps and war-savings certificates because it means not only to give the Government money, but to give our loyalty to the nation in its time of need, and to divert industry and labor to war productions and purposes.

But someone says the cost of living is high and it is hard to make both ends meet. True; but how about the extravagances? When you spend your money to go to a picture show and see the war pictures thrown on the screen, stop and think whether you have contributed anything to support your men who are engaged in those terrible conflicts.

Can you go to bed at night and sleep soundly when you know that you are not making any sacrifice to support the men who are offering their lives for destruction in the most hideous forms of war that the world has ever known?

The casualty list is beginning. Our men are

occupying a little of the battlefield in France. From now on the list of killed and maimed will grow. Can you read these things in the newspapers, including possibly future sinkings of transports loaded with our troops, and feel content that you have done nothing or as little as you can?

The time is now here when every person must line up for or against the Nation and its cause. War-savings certificates and thrift stamps will be the credentials of patriotism without which an individual will have no right to claim to be an American. Don't forget this; don't be a slacker.

A GET TOGETHER MEETING.

Unique in the annals of the labor movement of San Francisco will be the special meeting to be held by Boilermakers' Union No. 6 in the auditorium of the Labor Temple on Tuesday evening, February 26th, when representatives of the State and Federal Governments, United States Army, the Emergency Fleet Corporation, employers in the shipbuilding industry, etc., will meet with the members of the union to discuss in a friendly manner ways and means for aiding the Government in carrying out its shipbuilding program, upon which depends the winning of the war for the preservation of liberty and democracy.

Out of this meeting is bound to come a better understanding between employers and employees in the shipbuilding plants of the San Francisco bay counties, as among the matters to be discussed at this meeting will be the petty grievances and misunderstandings, alleged injustices, etc., which breed discontent and impair the efficiency of the workers, thereby lessening their productive power.

Among those who will speak at this meeting are: J. J. Tynan, manager of the Union Iron Works; A. Gunn, assistant manager of the Union Iron Works; Captain Pillsbury of the Emergency Fleet Corporation; Captain Nutting, U. S. Navy; Mortimer Fleischhacker, United States Shipping Board; William T. Boyce, United States Director of Employment, and the foremen and superintendents at the Union Iron Works.

WOMEN CUTTING WAGES.

That women employed as elevator operators in a certain downtown store, to be specific, the Emporium, are working for \$25 per month lower than the scale of the Elevator Operators' and Starters' Union, is the report of officers of that organization, who say there is no need for women to fill these jobs, as there are plenty of skilled elevator operators walking the streets unemployed.

At this particular store, of the thirteen women elevator operators employed, five are married women, the rest being young girls.

Commenting upon the innovation, the journal of the Emporium says: "These women like their new work and are doing it well. We are proud of them and in all probability women elevator operators will be a permanent institution in the Emporium." It has nothing to say about the men who were displaced by the women, some of whom have families to support.

While the Elevator Operators' Union does not bar women from membership, up to date only one woman has signified her intention of joining the organization.

WORK SLACK.

That work is slack on the waterfront and that there are many men unemployed as a result, is the report of Secretary McNulty of the Riggers' and Stevedores' Union.

One special duty we owe ourselves is, to see that the union label is on everything we buy with our wages, earned under a union wage scale.

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Demand the Union Label

On Your Printing, Bookbinding
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If a firm cannot place the Label of the Allied Printing Trades Council on your printing, it is not a Union Concern.

FEDERAL EMPLOYEES' NEWSLETTER.

The hearings on the Keating bill will, it is now announced, be resumed in about ten days and the N. F. F. E. expects to be heard by its president and several other officers and members. The out-of-town officers, it will be remembered, have already been heard. The United States Bureau of Efficiency will present statistics showing the salary for various grades of work paid by the Government compared with salaries paid for similar services in outside employment. An effort is being made by Congressman Sherley, chairman of the House Committee on Appropriations, Speaker Clark, and other leaders of the House on both sides to get united support for a general bill for increases in pay of Federal employees, for the purpose of avoiding the necessity of attaching a provision to this effect in each appropriation bill, and for the further purpose of making the increases consistent throughout the Government service.

Mr. Keating had a conference with Messrs. Sherley and Byrns on Wednesday, January 30th. It was agreed that the sub-committee should finish the preparation of the legislative bill at once while the testimony relative to it was fresh in their minds. This work will require a week or ten days; at the end of that time if the House is not ready to take up the legislative appropriation bill further hearings on the Keating bill will be held with a view to inserting it as a portion of the legislative appropriation bill. If, however, the House is prepared to act on the legislative bill hearings on the Keating bill will not be held until the legislative bill has passed the House.

As soon as a definite date is fixed for hearings each union will be asked by telegraph to wire Congressmen from the respective districts to appear before the Appropriations Committee at these hearings. You should therefore be ready for immediate action.

Our last Newsletter chronicled the recommendation of the sub-committee of the House Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads that the pay of employees of the postal service be increased 10 per cent for all receiving \$1500 and less and 5 per cent for those receiving over \$1500 and not more than \$1800 per year. We are glad to be able to supplement this information by stating that the report of this sub-committee was not adopted by the committee which by a vote of 10 to 6 authorized the chairman to draft a bill carrying from 10 to 15 per cent increases for postal employees. Clerks and carriers in first and second-class offices are to be permanently classified in the manner provided for by the Madden bill, and mail carriers are given increases based on those provided for by the Steenerson bill. We feel that the action of the committee in declining to accept the recommendation of the sub-committee and recommending materially higher increases should assist us substantially in procuring the enactment of the Keating bill or other similar measure. The Washington "Evening Star" of January 31, 1918, says, "It is taken for granted that the increases in the postal service practically assures that the low-salaried employees under \$1200 will receive from 15 to 20 per cent increases."

APPEAL FOR TELEPHONE OPERATORS.

Members of Electrical Workers' Union No. 92, employed by the Telephone Company, are urging members of organized labor not to miss an opportunity to urge telephone operators to join the newly-organized Telephone Operators' Union.

It is suggested that trade unionists should remind the girl operators that it was solely through the efforts of the labor movement that they were recently granted a material increase in wages, improved working conditions and the right to organize.

CARMEN GOOD TRADE UNIONISTS.

That a majority of the former platform men of the United Railroads, who went out on strike last August, are now members of various unions affiliated with the San Francisco Labor Council, is the information gathered from business agents and secretaries of local unions. Several hundred of these men are now employed at the Union Iron Works, and have joined the unions of the Iron Trades Council. They are taking a keen interest in the labor movement, as is evidenced by the fact that they are interested visitors at the meetings of the San Francisco Labor Council. The men are unanimous in declaring that they are thankful they went on strike, even though the strike was lost, as they are now enjoying an eight-hour day, a six-day week, and are receiving far higher wages than they could ever have hoped to receive from the United Railroads if they worked for that corporation a lifetime.

SOLDIER ADDRESSES COUNCIL.

Lieutenant D. D. Smith, of the 319th Regiment of Engineers, located at Camp Fremont, addressed the Labor Council last Friday night and was given an ovation as he appeared on the platform in full uniform.

Lieutenant Smith, in seeking recruits for his regiment, for which he said there was urgent immediate need, declared that his regiment can place any kind of a skilled mechanic at work at his own craft, where he can render invaluable service to the Government in prosecuting the war.

At the close of his address, Lieutenant Smith accepted an invitation to address the meeting of the Pile Drivers' Union, he being assured that the members of that organization stood ready to answer their country's call, and that thirty members of that union are now doing valuable work at the front in France.

WOMEN DOING THEIR "BIT."

That the women of the organized labor movement are doing their "bit" to help win the war, is evident from a visit to headquarters of the various women's unions, where the members can be seen busily engaged in knitting socks, sweaters, scarfs and helmets for our soldiers in Europe.

During the noon hour at the various factories where members of the Garment Workers' Union are employed, the girls spend the time in knitting.

At the meetings of the Labor Council on Friday evenings, members of the Waitresses' Union keep their needles flying, fashioning warm things for our soldier boys to wear in the trenches.

LABOR RALLY IN EUREKA.

Scores of prominent local trade unionists are spending the week end in Eureka, where they are the guests of Mayor James Rolph, Jr., who today launched his first ship from his shipyards in that city.

Tomorrow evening there will be a grand labor rally held under the auspices of the Eureka Trades and Labor Council, and among the speakers will be Mayor Rolph and a number of local labor men, including John A. O'Connell, Daniel C. Murphy and Timothy A. Reardon.

FRENCH BREAD NON-UNION.

That practically all French bread made in San Francisco is the product of non-union bakers, is the declaration of L. Martin, business agent of the Journeymen Bakers' Union, who urges all trade unionists to refuse to buy French bread until such time as the French and Italian baker shops are unionized.

Martin says that 85 per cent of the master bakers of San Francisco are in favor of eliminating night work in bake shops, and that these employers favor a law making it compulsory to have all baking done by daylight.

NEW MISSION THEATRE

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ROYALTY INSPECT NEW LABOR PANEL.

King George, Queen Mary, the Prince of Wales and Princess Mary last Friday inspected a bronze panel, "The Triumph of Labor," which is to be sent to the United States as a gift of the organized workers of Great Britain to the organized workers of the United States.

The royal party remained for nearly an hour inspecting the work, King George evincing great interest in the relationship of the working men of the two countries. He asked especially about Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, whose career and work for the cause of labor he said he greatly admired.

Queen Mary asked the sculptor, Lieutenant I. F. Sosilny, of the Royal Flying Corps, to send her a photograph of the panel for a keepsake.

FAVOR CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE.

A plan of co-operative insurance for jitney and auto-bus drivers, to be under the direct supervision of the State of California, has been submitted to the State Insurance Commission by the Jitney Bus Drivers' Union of San Francisco.

It is claimed that under the proposed plan, the details of which have not been made public, the jitney drivers would be able to get a much lower rate on insurance.

IRON WORKERS WIN.

Over 500 structural iron workers employed by the Dominion Bridge Company of Montreal, Can., have won their strike for better conditions. The solidarity of these employees forced the company to abandon former antagonisms.

DISMISS SKILLED LABOR.

General Organizer Dixon of the Brotherhood of Boilermakers says that the Newport News (Va.) Ship Building and Dry Dock Company is sending men home, claiming a lack of work and material, although it maintains a permanent agency in Baltimore to carry on a campaign in the rural districts for an additional 3000 men.

"The significant feature of this circumstance," reports Dixon to the brotherhood's headquarters, "is that high-rate men are the ones forced to lose time. In this way we have lost some of the very best men we had in the organization, and I am about convinced this route has been staked out for the especial benefit of our members who take an active interest in trade unionism."

OFFICE EMPLOYEES BUSY.

All members of the Office Employees' Union are employed, according to President William T. Bonsor, who says that the union is unable to supply the demand for office help.

The union has decided to continue its semi-monthly meetings, the majority of members being opposed to meeting only once a month.

At each meeting of the organization recently there have been several initiations.

EDITH METZ GOES NORTH.

Edith Suter Metz, general organizer for the United Garment Workers of America, who has just negotiated a greatly improved working agreement for the Garment Workers' Union of this city, left this week for Portland and Seattle to perform a like work for the Garment Workers of those cities.

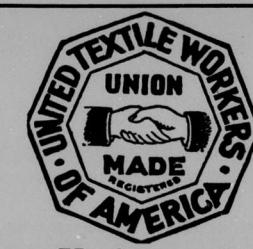


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POWERS OF R. R. WAGE BOARD.

As chairman of the Railway Wage Commission, Secretary of the Interior Lane has issued a public statement concerning the scope and duties of this commission.

"We seek for no counsel of perfection," he says. "The status of labor for all time is not to be determined by our studies. We shall not expect to give all, that under pressure the workman might compel, no more than we shall ask him to accept the wage that our soldiers receive for their unequalled sacrifice."

"But a working basis must be arrived at between the Government and those who are employed on the roads by which good feeling shall be maintained, and the fullest service obtained, for this is the prime need of the hour, that each man's hand and brains shall serve the Nation now as never before. We wish, in short, to stimulate production by doing what is just."

NEW NAMES FOR CHINESE.

United States Senator Gallinger realizes that the term "coolie labor" is obnoxious to Americans, so the New Hampshire lawmaker proceeds to refute Shakespeare's theory that "a rose by any other name would smell as sweet."

In discussing the alleged shortage of labor last week Senator Gallinger told his colleagues that it was necessary "to get rid of the senseless opposition to oriental farmers, and let us have some of these men brought here; not coolies, but real farmers from China, because they have there some of the best farmers there are in the world."

Senator Gallinger closed his plea with this mournful declaration:

"I presume, however, that the opposition of the labor unions will make it impossible to do that."

CITY PRINTING CONTROVERSY.

His Honor, the Mayor, returned Supervisor Hilmer's resolution, awarding contracts for printing and books to the Neal Publishing Co., to the Board of Supervisors on February 15th without signature. It became effective on this date, and so ends this controversy.

The Allied Printing Trades Council has voted that a letter of thanks be sent to the eight Supervisors who supported the Council's position in this matter. They are Supervisors Deasy, Hynes, Kortick, Lahaney, McSheehy, Mulvihill, Nelson and Welch.

KELLY GETS APPOINTMENT.

John A. Kelly, member of the Machinists' Union, past president of the San Francisco Labor Council and special deputy in the State Bureau of Labor Statistics of California, has been appointed special agent in the United States Department of Labor and is now employed under William T. Boyce, United States Director of Employment for the States of California, Nevada and Arizona. Mr. Boyce, by the way, is an old-time member of the Molders' Union of this city.

SOLDIER ADDRESSES PILE DRIVERS.

Lieut. D. D. Smith of the U. S. Engineer Corps, by invitation addressed the meeting of Pile Drivers' Union No. 77 last night. As a result, a number of those present volunteered to enlist. The union already has more than thirty members among the engineers in France.

WAITERS ELECT COVERT.

Waiters' Union No. 30 has elected George Covert a member of its executive board, vice L. A. Francouer, resigned.

BREWERS PLAN DANCE.

Brewers' and Maltsters' Union No. 7 is completing arrangements for its annual dance to be held in Brewery Workers' Hall, 177 Capp Street, Saturday evening, March 2nd.

CANDIDATE FOR JUSTICE OF PEACE.

Judge August Fourtner has announced his candidacy for justice of the peace of the City and County of San Francisco. Election takes place this fall. The Judge is sure a good peace maker, and all the boys of the Musicians' Union, Local No. 6, will surely rally to his support. Mr. Fourtner was a former delegate to the Labor Council as well as to the California State Federation of Labor and the American Federation of Musicians.

BEER BOTTLES TO PICNIC.

Beer Bottlers' Union is planning to hold its annual picnic at Glen Park on April 28th. Each member of the union is required to purchase four tickets at 25 cents each.

Each member of the organization is contributing \$4.00 to the fund being raised to finance the campaign against making California "bone dry."

Members of the union are urged to register so they can vote at the fall election.

BUTCHERS COMMEND NOLAN.

Butchers' Union has indorsed the Labor Council resolutions commending Congressman John I. Nolan for his efforts in securing wage increase for men of the Iron Trades Council unions.

The union also approved the resolutions favoring the immediate freeing of Ireland.

MAY REMAIN IN WASHINGTON.

Latest advices from Paul Scharrenberg, secretary of the California State Federation of Labor, are to the effect that he has been sworn in as United States Commissioner of Conciliation and may be compelled to remain permanently at Washington, D. C., where he was called two weeks ago. Scharrenberg says that the developments of the next few days will determine whether or not he is to return soon to the Pacific Coast.

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AGAIN

we ask the good Union men and women of the Mission District not to patronize any theatre which does not employ Union musicians. At the present time the Wigwam Theatre is the only place of amusement which gives steady employment to Union musicians. With your assistance every other house in the district will soon fall into line.

Musicians' Union

LOCAL No. 6

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF MUSICIANS

Labor Clarion

Published Weekly by the S. F. Labor Council



Single Subscriptions... \$1.00 a year
To unions subscribing for their
entire membership, 50 cents a year
for each subscription.

Single copies, 5 cents

Changes of address or additions to
union's mail lists must come through
the secretary of each organization.
Members are notified that this is
obligatory.

Entered at postoffice, San Francisco,
Cal., as second-class matter.

JAMES W. MULLEN.....Editor
Telephone Market 56
Office, S. F. Labor Temple, 2940 Sixteenth St.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1918.

The wretch, concentrated all in self,
Living, shall forfeit fair renown,
And, doubly dying, shall go down
To the vile dust, from whence he sprung,
Unwept, unhonored and unsung.

—Scott.

That it requires \$31.40 to purchase today what
\$20 would buy when the war broke out in 1914 is
the testimony of statistics.

The Kaiser's much heralded western front of-
fensive is behind time. It was billed to start on
February 16th. Perhaps, after all, it was only
another German bluff. But bluffs will not win
the war.

The scramble for the Governorship of Cali-
fornia is beginning to get warm. Already there
are four candidates in the field and several others
nibbling at the bait. Each is sure that he
only can carry the state on to a triumphant
success along progressive lines. There are many
reactionaries in the state, but none has yet an-
nounced himself as a candidate for Governor.
What is the matter with them? Do they feel
they have no chance?

The Bolshevik in Russia has all the world
guessing. Even the German diplomats who have
been dealing with Lenin and Trotsky for
months do not appear to know much about them
and cannot tell what their next move will be.
The Bolshevik leaders seem to have no set pol-
icy and no goal toward which they are travel-
ing. They change their minds every time the
wind shifts from one point of the compass to
another and the people of the world are in a
quandary as to whether they are German agents
or just plain lunatics.

The blaze of liberty has so dazzled the ig-
norant people of Russia that they do not know
which way to turn, and the Bolshevik leaders
appear to be wholly incapable of guiding them.
But, as William Temple said: "There is only
one cure for the evils which newly acquired free-
dom produces; and that cure is freedom. The
blaze of truth and liberty may at first dazzle
and bewilder nations which have become half
blind in the house of bondage. But let them
gaze on, and they will soon be able to bear it.
In a few years men learn to reason. The ex-
treme violence of opinion subsides. Hostile the-
ories correct each other. The scattered elements
of truth cease to contend, and begin to coalesce.
And at length a system of justice and order is
educated out of the chaos."

:- The German Strike :-

The shouting and the tumult of the German strikers seem to have died down completely, but owing to the fact that the workers were forced to return to their places by the iron hand of the military authorities of that country there surely can be no feeling of satisfaction among them, and it is more than probable that the disposition of discontent with their lot is as strong as ever in their breasts. The working people of Germany have long submitted to tyranny, and patient though they are, they must be very close to the breaking point, for no such people will forever submit to the whipping of military masters.

The demands, all reasonable and fair, made by the strikers upon the government are understood to have been as follows:

FIRST—Accelerated conclusion of a general peace without indemnities or annexations.

SECOND—Participation of workmen's delegates of all the countries in the peace pour parlers.

THIRD—Amelioration of the food situation by better distribution.

FOURTH—Immediate abolition of the state of siege and restoration of the right of public meeting, suspended by the military authorities.

FIFTH—Abolition of militarization of war factories.

SIXTH—Immediate release of all political prisoners.

SEVENTH—Fundamental democratization of state institutions.

EIGHTH—The institution of equal electoral suffrage by direct secret ballot.

These demands indicate that the German unions have been put out of business entirely and that all factories are governed by the military authorities and the workers subject to military discipline. They show clearly that the right of assemblage has been denied and that the workers are unable to gather together to discuss questions having to do with their daily labors, or the more vital one of peace. It is also evident to one who reads the demands that there is favoritism in the distribution of the foodstuffs which are controlled by the government, and that while the rich and the influential are served rather plentifully, the workers are forced to subsist upon what is left and continue their toil without a murmur.

This is the manner in which the German military machine, the most wonderful in the history of the world, has succeeded in maintaining itself through this great struggle, but it remains to be seen whether such a policy will work out to the benefit of the masters in the end. The German workers are not, of course, imbued with the ideals of freedom and democracy as the American workers are, because they have not lived in a republic founded upon the proposition that all men are created free and equal, and are, therefore, more submissive to domination and repression than would be the toilers of the United States, but they have information as to the conditions that are maintained here, and while tremendous difficulties confront them in any struggle they may inaugurate looking to a larger voice in shaping the affairs of their country, it is not expecting too much to presume that eventually they will assert themselves in a fashion that will overwhelm their military masters, and bring about emancipation from dictatorship, both governmental and industrial.

When this time arrives, and let us indulge the hope that it is not far in the distance, then it will be possible to sign peace terms with a Germany that will not be so apt to regard solemn agreements entered into as mere scraps of paper. Such action on the part of the humble millions of Germany seems to be essential to the conclusion of a lasting peace. The American people will therefore stand ready to render them every possible service in their struggle for freedom and democracy and rejoice with them over every gain in that direction.

The sooner the workers of Germany are convinced that the life of their nation is not at stake in this war the sooner will they throw off the yoke that holds them down and the sooner will peace again come to this troubled world.

FLUCTUATING SENTIMENTS

When a union man buys goods without the union label he is doing just what he condemns employers for doing — employing non-union labor. When the members of unions fully appreciate this fact the labor movement will advance much more rapidly, working conditions will improve and life be made worth living. These are worthy objects and easily achieved. Demand the union label.

Conversion of so-called non-essential industries to war work, rather than the establishment of new factories, was indorsed at a conference of state directors of the public service reserve, affiliated with the department of labor, which is recruiting voluntary workers for industrial war service. By the use of existing plants, it was stated, distribution of labor will be facilitated and confusion lessened. The directors emphasized the necessity of assuring adequate housing if workers are asked to go to new industrial centers.

The railroad magnates who failed to so conduct their property as to properly serve the government during the war are now very much worried lest the roads be not returned to them to incompetently run after the close of the war. It is likely that before the war ends they will be real railroads capable of properly serving the people, and the people may determine to keep them. In that event the grafters are fearful they will be compelled to look for new fields to satisfy their greed. This is not a pleasant contemplation for the moneygrabbers.

The theorists who believe they can make a labor survey in February or March that will be of value in July or August are far afield in their reasoning. Men who are idle in the spring and willing to register for work are very apt to be employed in midsummer and not available for service. Labor is not like wheat or potatoes. The labor situation must be met from day to day and dealt with according to existing conditions. Information gathered months in advance is of no value whatever and surveys of such character are a waste of time and energy.

Armour, the packing king, is just like others of his kind. He knows very little about the details of his business, and the men he hires to carry on these matters for him must see to it that dividends are returned. If they do that the boss is satisfied, and they generally do it by preying upon the workers. He expresses a willingness to do what is right toward the workers but if he really meant it a simple order to his superintendents would produce the results desired. It must, therefore, be concluded that he does not mean what he says and that profits must always come first and other things, including labor, take their chances.

As compared with the previous month the retail prices of food as a whole decreased 1 per cent in November, 1917, says the Bureau of Labor Statistics in its Monthly Review. In the year from November 16, 1916, to November 15, 1917, prices as a whole advanced 23 per cent. Potatoes alone showed a decline. Corn meal advanced 87 per cent, bacon 62 per cent, pork chops 48 per cent, beans 39 per cent, salmon 38 per cent, milk 33 per cent and lard 27 per cent. Food as a whole was 48 per cent higher than on November 15, 1917, than on November 15, 1913, and 46 per cent higher than on November 15, 1914. During this four-year period, corn meal advanced 127 per cent, flour 109 per cent, lard 104 per cent, bacon 77 per cent, sugar 75 per cent and potatoes 72 per cent. No article declined in price.

WIT AT RANDOM

The victim of the tar-and-feather party couldn't realize what was going to happen to him.

"What are you going to do with me?" he asked, chattering with fear and the cold.

"We're going to camouflage you," answered the man with the feather bag. "In other words, we're going to make you look like a rooster, so you can do some more crowing for the kaiser."

A recruit in one of the cantonments when called up for examination was asked:

"What is your nearest living relative?"

"What you mean 'relative,' mister?" returned the recruit.

"Oh, I mean your nearest living kinsfolk."

"Wal, that's my aunt you're talking about."

Several other questions were answered satisfactorily when there came:

"In case of death or accident, whom shall be notified?"

"My mother," immediately from the selectman.

"But you told me just a few minutes ago that your aunt was the nearest living relative that you have," observed the officer.

"You asked me who my nearest living kin was, didn't you? Wal, that's Aunt Liz—she lives jest two miles from where I been livin'; mother lives five."

Judge—I'm going to fine you five dollars for the chickens you stole the last two weeks.

Rastus—How'll it be if Ah pays seben-fifty, Jedge? Dat'll pay foh up to an' includin' next Saturday night.—"Life."

Aimee—When Harold proposed to you did he get down on his knees?

Hazel—I should say not.

Aimee—Why didn't he?

Hazel—Well—er—probably because they were occupied at the time.—Indianapolis "Star."

"What is the meaning of 'alter ego?'" asked the teacher of the beginners' class in Latin. "It means the 'other I,'" responded a pupil.

"Give me a sentence containing the phrase."

"He winked his alter ego."—Boston "Transcript."

To a native of a certain section of the Southwest that is well known for its malarial tendencies a St. Louis traveling man said:

"I notice that there is a great deal of ague hereabout."

"Yes," was the laconic response.

"That's a great drawback. It unfits a man entirely for work, doesn't it?"

"Generally it does," said the other. "Still, here on my farm, when my man John has a right hard fit of the shakes we fastens the churn dasher to him and, stranger, he brings the butter inside of fifteen minutes."—New York "Times."

The other day I saw an Irishman leading the thinnest horse I have ever seen; in fact, he actually staggered. So I walked up to him and said:

"Why don't you put more flesh on that horse?"

"What for?" said the Irishman; "he can hardly carry what he's got now."

A South Carolina railroad clerk has invented a device which will warn automobilists when they exceed the speed limit. When the car is running fifteen miles an hour a white bulb shows on the radiator. When twenty-five miles is reached, a green bulb appears; and when forty miles is covered, a red bulb shows, but when the car is drawing close to the sixty-mile record a music box under the seat begins to play "Nearer, My God, to Thee!" After that comes the smash.—Buffalo "Commercial."

MISCELLANEOUS

THE FIGHTER.

The field has forgotten her furrows,
And stretches a barren plain,
For earth has remembered her sorrows,
And gone to the wars again!

And I, that was never a fighter,
Have followed the beat of the drum,
For the sake of a better and brighter,
A truer tomorrow to come.

Oh, not that the battle were over,
And we at the end of the war,
But oh, that men would discover
The things they are fighting for!

It is not the slaughter that harries
The earth, but the slumber!—the blight
Of the living dead—which carries
The world into chaos and night!

And I, that was never a fighter
Have entered the lists: for the sake
Of that morning much fairer and brighter—
To which mankind will awake!

Oh, not that the battle were over,
And we at the end of the war!—
But oh, that the world would discover
What it is fighting for!

E PLURIBUS UNUM.

By John Kendrick Bangs.

This is no time for wounding gibes and jeers,
Suspicion and mistrust, and futile sneers,
But rather for that need of armored good
That lies in true and Trustful Brotherhood.
Together must we stand, and sternly face,
Firm fixed on some unalterable base
Of Unified Intent, the frowning Beast
That of Free Men would make an Ogre's Feast.

The call is clear, the purpose of it high.
Our banners float unfurled athwart the sky,
And none that hear the summons to the Cause
For private grudge or interest should pause,
But seeing eye to eye, resolved, erect,
Instilled with Faith and Mutual Respect,
Advance in an impenetrable might
To battle as one spirit for the Right.

All difference of Party, Sect, or Pride,
For larger purpose must be set aside,
And every thought of Self in this grim hour
That serves to place in jeopardy our power,
Or by one atom lessens it, must be
Cut from our very souls, relentlessly,
That our High Cause may triumph and restore
A Hun-struck world to Righteous Peace once
more. From the "Independent."

LOYALTY TO THE END.

Labor loyalty week has been a week of demonstration.

But labor's loyalty doesn't end with any particular week.

Week after week will see American labor building with all of its united might the machinery that we must have to win this war.

Week after week will see American labor holding the lines in the mines and mills and factories, sending to the front line trenches in France the men who are needed there and sending into all of the varied war industries the men who are needed there.

Labor could never so plunge its all into a war for conquest, a war for gold or gain or for any superficial thing.

But in a war for liberty and justice and democracy labor cannot keep back an ounce of its strength and be true to itself!

Whatever the cost of victory, it must be paid—and the working men and women of America are ready to cash the check for victory!



Musicians' Union Local No. 6

PUBLICITY COMMITTEE FOR THE UNION

Clarence H. King and Albert A. Greenbaum.

Board Meeting, February 19, 1918.

President Weber, presiding.

Minutes of previous meeting read and approved.

New members: Mervyn L. Geary, drums; Walter C. Krausgrill, violin and banjo.

Transfer deposited: Gregor Cherniavsky, from No. 76.

Dues, first quarter, to March 31, 1918, \$2.25, are now due and payable to Clarence H. King, financial secretary-treasurer. By check or person. New cards are ready.

Early Picnics.

Leaders and contractors will take notice that for the opening weeks of the season, up to and including Sunday, April 14th, eight men may be used in all parks for picnics where the regular classification calls for ten men. This concession is void after that date and the full complement of men must be used thereafter.

Musicians' Hall Association.

The postponed annual meeting of the Musicians' Hall Association will be held on Tuesday next, February 26th, immediately upon adjournment of the regular Board meeting and will be held in the office of this organization.

Illness of A. Paulsen.

Word has just been received that A. Paulsen, veteran flute player of the organization, and for many years a valued member of the Board of Directors, has suffered a stroke of paralysis and is now in the German Hospital. It is sincerely to be hoped that his case will not prove as serious as first reports would indicate, and his many friends will wish for a speedy recovery.

Fillmore Hall Classified.

Leaders and contractors will note that the measurements of New Fillmore Hall on Eddy and Fillmore streets, have been made and the Board has placed it in Class D, which calls for a minimum of four men for all engagements.

"Doc" Powell Convalescent.

"Doc" Powell, who has been confined to Fairmount Hospital following a successful operation for appendicitis, is once more at his home, 1290 Twelfth avenue, and is on the sure road to recovery. He would be very glad to have some of the boys call upon him.

Special Symphony Meeting.

The Board of Directors has ordered that a special meeting of the union be called for Thursday, March 7th, for the purpose of deciding upon prices and specifications for the coming season for the S. F. Symphony Orchestra, in accordance with the provisions of the price list. No time has been set for the meeting as it is the desire of the Board that it be held at a time when the majority of those most vitally interested will find it most convenient to attend. If those interested will send suggestions to the secretary the time can be announced in next week's issue of the "Clarion."

Edoff Bandstand.

Oakland, February 12.—A plaster model of the \$12,000 James P. Edoff memorial bandstand, to be built in Lakeside Park, is being made at a cost of \$200, that park directors may study the plans before the work is started on the building. The plans for the new bandstand have been drawn by W. G. Corlett, park board architect. The structure will be sixty feet at the base, with steps leading up to a covered platform forty feet in diameter.

The California Theatre has adopted a policy of employing 30 musicians in its orchestra and featuring them upon the stage.

Business in general is reported on the increase. Every one can help it along by getting as many musicians on their engagements as is possible.

We have just learned of the death of Mr. E. McKean, a former resident member of this local, from San Bernardino. Mr. McKean lost his life in the service of his country, being an aviator in the national army of the United States and was killed while making a flight in Texas.

Municipal Orchestra.

Two weeks ago the undersigned wrote a short article in these columns giving his views concerning the controversy centering about the S. F. Municipal Orchestra. He did so without the intent or desire to engage in any controversy but it was not to be so. He has been dragged into it to some extent but does not intend to further tax the patience of readers of the "Clarion" but will "carry on" through other channels. The following letter, however, has been received from Mr. Schiller, conductor of the S. F. Municipal Orchestra, and at his request is reproduced herewith.—A. A. G.

455 Buena Vista Avenue,

San Francisco, Cal., February 17, 1918.

Dear Mr. Greenbaum:

I see that you have done Mr. Metzger the honor of taking notice of his attacks on me and the San Francisco Municipal Orchestra. Permit me to say just a few words in regard to this.

When I accepted the position as director of the Municipal Orchestra (to which I was elected by a committee of twenty citizens including the musical critics of San Francisco's leading daily papers, members of musical clubs, prominent musicians, and others interested in the enterprise, and headed by Jesse W. Lilenthal), I was well aware that the undertaking was a most difficult and dangerous task, considering all the circumstances, and that it would confront me with many problems and with much vicious opposition and competition.

However, I think I have succeeded as well as any man could have succeeded in my case in the first year of an enterprise which is so far entirely of a constructive character. There is no doubt that I will be victorious in the end, with the co-operation of the forces interested in and benefited by this undertaking.

So far the Municipal Orchestra has been my own creation and I certainly will do all in my power to prevent anybody from "grabbing" the organization, now that I have it fairly launched and under full sail ahead.

As far as Mr. Metzger is concerned, his whole

Musicians' Union—68 Haight Street.		
W. A. Weber	President	
J. J. Matheson	Business Representative	
A. A. Greenbaum	Recording Secretary	
Clarence H. King	Financial Secretary-Treasurer	
Office Hours 12 to 3 p. m.	Telephone Park 84.	
A. S. Less	Sergeant-at-Arms	
General Assembly Hall.	Telephone Park 85.	
Park 128.	11 a. m. to 6 p. m.	

Oakland Branch.		
Jim Cray	Secretary	
J. J. Atkins	Business Representative	

THE MUSICIANS' UNION LOCAL 6 ROLL OF HONOR AND SERVICE FLAG OF 65 MEMBERS

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EARL BARKER	E. MUSSO
W. A. BECKER	RALPH MURRAY
D. H. BROOKS	ED. NEWMARK
PERCY A. BROWN	E. A. OLMSTEAD
ALEX. BURNS	WENTEL KOCH
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GEORGE ECKHARDT, JR.	H. C. PAYSON
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VERNON FERRY	W. PERSON
MAX FIRESTONE	C. RATTI
FRANK FRAGALE	H. V. RENO
GEORGE L. FREDERICK	E. RUSSELL
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RALPH ELLASER	VINCENT SCHIPILLITI
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CLARENCE JOHANSEN	JOS. WEISS
W. H. LEE	H. A. WILLIAMS
J. LEVINGSTONE	GEORGE B. WILD
A. MANCINI	S. T. WOOLEY
ELMER MILBRATH	

campaign is based on two obvious motives, besides those already suggested by you, the one being the attempt to help a friend of his to usurp my position, the other being the effort to break into the papers and get publicity for his rapidly dwindling business. For the very reason that I did not want to do him this favor of granting him publicity, I have so far restrained myself from taking any notice of his malicious and ridiculous articles, and I still think this the best policy.

Mr. Metzger can do no harm as long as no one pays any attention to him. His paper has no strength because no one takes him seriously. For this reason I take the liberty of asking you, if possible, to refrain from paying any attention

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DECEMBER 31, 1917.

Assets	\$63,314,948.04
Deposits	60,079,197.54
Reserve and Contingent Funds	2,235,750.50
Employees' Pension Fund	272,914.25
Number of Depositors	63,907

to him, and not to aid him in attaining his end—that of getting himself into the limelight.

So far as any attempt to attack my ability as a conductor is concerned, I can only regard it with amusement. I am not afraid to match myself, with the same facilities, with any man whatever in this locality. I must say that during twelve years of conducting, most of which time was spent in continuous engagements in Europe, this is the first time any effort has been made to question my capability, and I cannot take it seriously, especially as it emanates from a source so lacking in any foundation for judgment in the matter.

In closing, I wish to say a word of appreciation of the excellent work which the musicians of the Municipal Orchestra have done in the face of all the difficulties we have had—difficulties, many of which originated in the very source of this attack. I believe the near future will bring our musicians a more just chance to display their real capabilities.

Very sincerely,
FREDERICK G. SCHILLER.

Members, please take notice of the following changes of address:

Braunhall, Geo. B., care S. P. Depot, Palo Alto, Cal.

Catalano, L., 970 Union St.

Devincenzi, J., 485 Eddy St. Tel. Prospect 3565.

Dickman, Chas. Tel. Hayward 25-F-3.

Hartman, Henry, 1135-A Oxford St., Berkeley. Tel. Berkeley 4236-J.

Masino, A., 1462 Alice St., Oakland. Tel. Oakland 4629.

Russell, E. P., Arrow Apts., 124 Mason St. Tel. Kearny 4217.

Stern, Sam, 206 Fillmore St. Tel. West 5746.

Storch, Arthur E., 1740 Union St. Tel. Franklin 9108.

Tucker, W. F., 730 Franklin St. Tel. Franklin 8058.

Swan, Arthur F. Tel. Alameda 4056-J.

New Members.

Cherniavsky, Gregor, 322 Parnassus Ave. Tel. Park 4801.

Geary, Mervyn L., 530 Fifty-eighth St., Oakland. Tel. Piedmont 1340-W. Office phone, Oakland 824.

Krausgrill, Walter, 530 Sixth Ave. Office phone, Kearny 2465; Res. phone, Pacific 7020.

Good and Welfare Committee.

The above committee, Phil Sapiro, chairman; Clarence H. King, Frank Hyman, Jack Haywood and Harry Menke, is making plans to hold a monster invitation ball for the enlisted men in the service of Uncle Sam, at the Civic Auditorium, with the co-operation of the Army and Navy Recreation League. The affair will be run in keeping with the regulations prescribed by this League and will be a night of entertainment for our service boys. Every member of our union will be made a member of the reception committee to see that Uncle Sam's boys have a most pleasant and sociable evening. Admission will be by invitation only. Details will appear later in this page.

VICTORY IN SIGHT.

That the Western Pipe and Steel Company, of Richmond, Cal., a notorious non-union concern for many years back, will shortly be thoroughly unionized is the prediction of the officers of the Iron Trades Council, who are of the opinion that the management of this firm has seen the error of their way and have about decided to co-operate with organized labor instead of fighting the unions.

When this concern moved across the bay several years ago, the head of the firm announced that his removal from San Francisco was to escape the "tyranny of the labor unions."

MORE LAUNDRY WORKERS ENLIST.

During the past two weeks fourteen more members of the Steam Laundry Workers' Union of San Francisco have enlisted in the U. S. army and navy, making a total of forty-three members of this union who have joined the colors since the United States entered the war.

At its last meeting the union initiated thirty-two candidates and made a substantial cash donation to assist in organizing the laundry workers of Detroit, Michigan.

SEEK PARDON FOR O'BRYAN.

The Iron Trades Council of San Francisco has resolved to leave no stone unturned to secure the release from San Quentin penitentiary of William J. O'Bryan, a union boilermaker, who in 1910 was sentenced to life imprisonment for the alleged killing of a man in the oil fields of Southern California during a strike.

O'Bryan was convicted solely on circumstantial evidence and trade unionists throughout the State have always believed in his innocence.

At the last meeting of the Iron Trades Council, upon motion of M. J. McGuire of Boilermakers' Union No. 6, the Council decided to petition Governor Stephens to pardon O'Bryan or commute his sentence.

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\$3.95

We have just received this lot of suits from the Eastern market, and have decided to clear the entire lot at this special January sale price. Mind you, each suit has two pairs of pants that are full lined, and taped on the seams. Sizes for 6 to 17 year boys.

Military Norfolks, in dark oxfords and browns, with white pencil stripes.
Ball and Bat Free

Boys' Corduroy Pants, \$1.25
Neat pants cut from a narrow wale, even weight, serviceable corduroy that comes in slate color. Sizes 6 to 17.



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THE POPULAR PRICE JEWELRY STORE

San Francisco Labor Council

Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held February 15, 1918.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m. by President Haggerty.

Reading Minutes—Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed.

Credentials—Bartenders, John P. McGinley, vice H. Hiou. Grocery Clerks, A. F. Williams, vice O. F. Donnelly. Delegates seated.

Communications Filed—From the Riggers and Stevedores, Chauffeurs, relative to members joining the colors and purchasing bonds. From Congressmen Nolan and Osborne, relative to bill providing for increases for postal employees. From Watchmen's Union, inclosing \$5.00 for the celebration of Lincoln's Birthday. From Pile Drivers' Union, inclosing copy of resolutions dealing with the bomb cases, which it had endorsed.

Referred to Executive Committee—From Bartenders' Union, requesting a boycott on the saloon of B. Dunn, Third and Folsom streets. Bakers No. 24, inclosing copy of wage scale and agreement. From Grocery Clerks, requesting assistance in adjusting dispute with Johnson Bros.

Referred to Iron Trades Council—From Hon. James Rolph, urging all skilled mechanics to enroll in the United States Shipyard Volunteers in order to help win the war.

Referred to Secretary—From the Building Trades Council of Santa Clara County, relative to Musicians playing for a dance at the House of Hoo-Hoo, Monte Vista. From Bond Bros. & Co., calling the attention of the council to the conditions under which the employees of the junk firms are employed.

Communication from the American Federation of Labor, inclosing decision relative to the jurisdictional dispute between the Grocery Clerks and the Retail Delivery Drivers. Moved that the communication be laid over for two weeks; carried.

Reports of Unions—Electrical Workers No. 92 requested assistance of all trade unionists in organizing Telephone Operators. Bakers requested assistance in organizing Latin Bakers.

The chair introduced Lieutenant D. D. Smith of Camp Fremont, who addressed the delegates and appealed for recruits to augment Engineers' Regiment, called the Pioneers, now at Camp Fremont.

Special Order of Business—Moved to lay over the reading of brief of A. W. Brouillet until council hears Brother H. L. Hughes of the Department of Labor; carried. Brother Hughes addressed the Council and placed before it what the government expects from the trade unionists throughout the country. The special order was then taken up and the brief read.

Executive Committee—Recommended endorsement of the wage scale of the Material Teamsters subject to the endorsement of its International. Recommended the endorsement of the Bakery Wagon Drivers' Union as amended.

Reports Adopted—The reports of the Law and Legislative Committee and the High Cost of Living Committee were laid over for two weeks.

New Business—Moved that the Council meet two weeks from tonight on account of Washington's Birthday; carried.

Receipts—Total receipts, \$473.75. **Expenses**—\$407.75.

Council adjourned at 12:20 a. m.

Fraternally yours,

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

P. S.—Members of affiliated unions are urged to demand the union label on all purchases.

NEW MISSION THEATER.

Marguerite Clark in "Bab's Burglar," a Mary Roberts Rinehart "sub-deb" story, will make her final appearance on the New Mission Theatre screen Saturday night. The Hearst-Pathe News, a Keystone comedy, "His Punctured Reputation," and a scenic travelogue, are the other films.

Elsie Ferguson, in "The Rise of Jennie Cushing," and "Fatty" Arbuckle in his newest comedy, "Out West," will be the dual attractions at the New Mission Sunday, Monday and Tuesday.



"The Rise of Jennie Cushing," from the novel by Mary S. Watts, affords Miss Ferguson a wide range of characterization. The beautiful actress first appears as a street waif thrown upon her own resources early in life. Through a succession of screen episodes the girl's character is developed, along with a stirring romance. Never, either on stage or screen, has Miss Ferguson been accorded a greater chance to disclose her wonderful artistry. She is supported by an exceptional cast, headed by Elliott Dexter, who plays the part of the wealthy artist lover.

Fatty's fun vehicle, "Out West," is a thriller of the most melodramatic caliber. He assumes the role of a two-gun man and gives a clever burlesque throughout of the big western feature photoplays. The stunts introduced in the action are the real thing, however, and would be worthy parts of any production. Among other films on this bill is the Hearst-Pathe News, with the latest news of the world in visual form.

Normal Talmadge in "The Secret of the Storm Country" and Clara Kimball Young in "Shirley Kaye" are attractions programmed for the New Mission during the week.

IN GREEDY LOS ANGELES.

A mean method of beating the \$10-per-week minimum wage law for experienced women has been found and is now being worked by the laundry owners of Los Angeles. The law provides that women who were partially disabled could be employed for less than the minimum, with the consent of the welfare commission. The owners soon began to advertise for women who were physically afflicted.

Street laundry booths are being given over to disabled and inexperienced workers, who displace ones that had been benefited by the \$10 minimum law. The new workers are being paid \$5 to \$6 per week in laundry booths.

Several of the able-bodied girls charge that the owners suggested that they might hold their jobs by applying to the welfare commission for a license to work under the unfit provision.

"I was told that I had to work for \$6 a week," said one girl, "and when I objected he told me I would have until January 4th to think it over. He suggested that I go to the commission and say I had rheumatism."

Orpheum

O'FARRELL STREET
Bet. Powell and Stockton
MATINEE EVERY DAY

Week Beginning THIS SUNDAY Afternoon

A SUPERB NEW BILL

CECIL LEAN, also CLEO MAYFIELD, in Songs of the Moment; SANTI, The Girl With the Wonderful Arms, in Dances of the Orient; "THE PROPVILLE RECRUIT," a Farce of Today; ARLINE LEVEY & LARRY ACKERLIND in Dainty Songs and Dances; PAUL MORTON & NAOMI GLASS, in "1918-1950"; AL. SHAYNE, The Singing Beauty; WILL M. CRESSY & BLANCHE DAYNE in Mr. Cressy's Play "The Village Lawyer"; HARRY GILFOIL in His Famous Character, "The Gay Old Sport."

Evening Prices, 10c, 25c, 50c, 75c.
Matinee Prices (Except Saturdays, Sundays and Holidays), 10c, 25c, 50c.
PHONE DOUGLAS 70.

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12½ cts., 10 cts., 5 cts.

Phone Market 6725

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Funeral Work a Specialty—Lowest Prices

8091 Sixteenth St., Near Valencia

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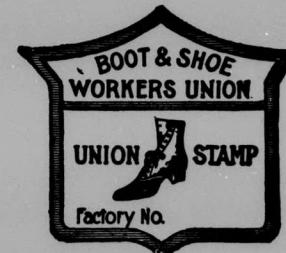
SEE that the BAR-TENDER who waits on you wears one of these Buttons for the Current Month.

Named shoes are frequently made in Non-union factories

DO NOT BUY ANY SHOE

No matter what its name, unless it bears a plain and readable impression of

This UNION STAMP



All shoes without the UNION STAMP are always Non-Union.

Do not accept any excuse for Absence of the UNION STAMP.

BOOT & SHOE WORKERS' UNION
246 Summer Street, Boston, Mass.

John F. Tobin, Chas. L. Baine,
Pres. Sec.-Treas.

THE INCOME TAX.

By Justus S. Wardell, Internal Revenue Collector
The federal income tax reaches this year the incomes of the masses. Income as low as \$1,000, earned by mechanics, farmers, small merchants, clerks, is this year within the scope of the law.

In round figures, every unmarried man who earned \$20 a week for 1917, and every married man who earned \$38.50 a week, is affected by the provisions of the new law.

There are two federal income tax laws in force covering 1917 income:

(1) The act of September 8, 1916, which applies to incomes exceeding \$3,000 and \$4,000.

(2) The act of October 3, 1917, levies a war income tax in addition to the old law, and it is this new law which reaches down into the purses of the average man and woman.

The information which follows is drawn up to show the requirements of the "War Income Tax," which is so far-reaching:

Every citizen or resident, male or female, who if unmarried received net income of \$1,000 or more during 1917; or, who, if married and living with wife (or husband) received net income of \$2,000 or more during 1917, must file a sworn schedule or "return" of such net income. Such person must pay the tax if the net income thus reported exceeds the personal exemption allowable by law, as follows:

If unmarried or widowed; or if married and living apart from wife (or husband), the exemption is \$1,000. He or she may claim \$2,000 exemption if actually supporting one or more persons entirely dependent and related by blood, marriage or adoption, thus fulfilling a moral or legal obligation.

If married and living with wife (or husband) the personal exemption is \$2,000, plus \$200 for each dependent child, if under 18 years of age, or if incapable of self-support because mentally or physically defective.

The returns for 1917 must be filed on or before April 1st, 1918. Payment of tax due for 1917 may be made when return is filed, or on or before June 15, 1918, which is the due date prescribed by law.

Residents of the First District of California, including forty-eight counties in northern California and the State of Nevada, must file returns with Justus S. Wardell, Collector of Internal Revenue, San Francisco, Cal., or any of his deputies authorized to receive same.

NO MORE STRIKES.

An agreement that will prevent strikes or lockouts in the building trades industry was made Monday last at a meeting of the joint committee of the Building Trades Council and the Building Industries Association.

All grievances concerning wages or trade agreements must be made to a permanent joint committee, representing the employers and the unions. Their decision, it was said, would be final and would be binding on both parties to the dispute.

The committee is composed of five men representing the employers and five men representing the workers. Its personnel is as follows: Charles W. Gompertz, H. E. Fessenden, Paul Messner, David Zelinsky and Benjamin W. Reed of the Building Industries Association, and P. H. McCarthy, F. C. MacDonald, Thomas Flynn, J. R. Hopkins and Edward Lewis of the Building Trades Council.

The committee was organized January 1st and since that time has fixed a new wage scale for the carpenters and the painters and settled many disputes. "I feel sure," said P. M. Wuillemin, secretary of the committee, "that as a result of this action no strikes or lockouts can occur in the future in the building trades industry in San Francisco."

WAR RISK INSURANCE.

Enlisted men who were in service when the war risk insurance bill became a law will have an additional sixty days in which to apply for such insurance. A resolution passed by Congress and approved by President Wilson extends the time limit in which war risk insurance could be taken out from February 12th to April 12th. The time limit set by the government does not apply to men who have enlisted in the army or navy since the insurance act became a law. Those enlisting since that time are given 120 days from the date of their enlistment, in which they can apply for such insurance.

Although the time limit for applying for war risk insurance has been extended, the \$4,500 insurance which Uncle Sam automatically gave to every man who enlisted before war risk insurance was available, is no longer in effect. Enlisted men in order to be insured will now have to make application to the government.

Under the terms of the war risk insurance act, any person who is permitted by law to become a beneficiary for soldiers' insurance can make application for and pay for such insurance for an enlisted man. Relatives of soldiers and sailors can make written application for such insurance or secure information regarding it at the War Risk Insurance Bureau of the Western Department of the U. S. Army, Santa Fe building, San Francisco, or through the State Council of Defense, 724 Phelan building, San Francisco.

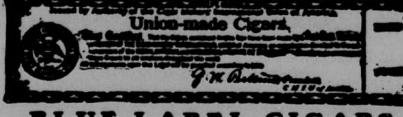
Where a relative of an enlisted man does not know whether he has taken out such insurance and takes it out for him, and it should turn out that the enlisted man already has procured such insurance, the duplication will be ascertained later in Washington and the premiums paid by relatives returned to them.

OPHEUM.

The Orpheum bill for next week has a very inviting appearance. Cecil Lean and Cleo Mayfield, prominent and popular stars, will appear in a delightful act which they style Songs of the Moment. Harry Gilfoil, whose characterization of Baron Sands is still fresh in the public memory on account of its great merit and extraordinary fidelity, will appear in a new role entitled "The Gay Old Sport," a good-natured tippling reconteur. Santi, the famous danseuse who recently took New York by storm, though of English parentage is a native of Egypt where she spent her childhood. It was particularly the grace and sinuosity of her arms that impressed the critics. They called them the most wonderful arms in the world and undoubtedly no other woman has been able to accomplish the same pantomimic effects as Santi has in her famous Cobra dance. Her performance is charmingly and artistically aided by a beautiful stage setting and the singing interpretation of Miss Alta Krom. "The Propville Recruit" is a highly diverting farce to which Edward Esmonde and a clever company do ample justice. Propville is an obscure town in the United States, where a recruiting office has been established. To it comes an old soldier of eighty years of age, who because of a wound received in the Civil War, labors under the hallucination that he is only twenty-five and eligible for military service. Mr. Esmonde's performance of the veteran is a character gem. Arline Levey and Larry Ackerlind will present a dainty offering of songs and dances. Miss Levey is a San Francisco girl who went East and established herself in popular favor. Will M. Cressy and Blanche Dayne will appear in Mr. Cressy's successful play, "The Village Lawyer." Paul Morton and Naomi Glass and Al Shayne will be the other contributors to this delightful bill.

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Sixteenth and Capp Streets,
FERDINAND BARBRACK, Secretary.
Telephone Park 7797.



February, 1918.

LIST OF UNION LABEL OFFICES

- *Linotype Machines.
- **Intertype Machines.
- †Monotype Machines.
- ‡Simplex Machines.

- (126) Ashbury Heights Advance.....1672 Haight
- (7) *Barry, Jas. H. Co.....1122-1124 Mission
- (82) Baumann Printing Co.....268 Market
- (78) *Belcher & Phillips.....515 Howard
- (14) Ben Franklin Press.....140 Second
- (72) **Bonnington, Frank J.....22 Crossley Bldg.
- (196) Borgel & Downie.....370 Second
- (69) Brower & Co., Marcus.....346 Sansome
- (3) *Brunt, Walter N.....880 Mission
- (4) Buckley & Curtin.....789 Market
- (226) Calendar Printing Co.....112 Hyde
- (176) *California Press.....240 Sansome
- (71) Canessa Printing Co.....708 Montgomery
- (87) Chase & Rae.....1185 Church
- (29) Collins, C. J.....3858 Twenty-second
- (42) Cottle Printing Co.....3262 Twenty-second
- (179) Denaldson Publishing Co.....568 Clay
- (18) Eagle Printing Company.....59 McAllister
- (46) Eastman & Co.....220 Kearny
- (54) Elite Printing Co.....3459 Eighteenth
- (62) Eureka Press, Inc.....440 Sansome
- (146) Excelsior Press.....238 Eighth
- (101) Francis-Valentine Co.....777 Mission
- (203) *Franklin Linotype Co.....509 Sansome
- (75) Gille Co.....818 Mission
- (17) Golden State Printing Co.....42 Second
- (190) Griffith, E. B.....545 Valencia
- (5) Guedet Printing Co.....344 Kearny
- (27) Hall-Kohnke Co.....565 Mission
- (127) *Halle, R. H.....261 Bush
- (20) Hancock Bros.....47-49 Jessie
- (158) Hansen Printing Co.....259 Natoma
- (60) *Hinton, W. M.....641 Stevenson
- (316) Hughes Press.....2040 Polk
- (150) *International Printing Co.....330 Jackson
- (166) **Lanson & Lauray.....534 Jackson
- (227) Lasky, I.....1203 Fillmore
- (108) Levison Printing Co.....1540 California
- (84) Liberty Press.....25 Fremont
- (45) Liss, H. C.....2305 Mariposa
- (135) Lynch, J. C.....3390 Eighteenth
- (28) **Majestic Press.....815 Hayes
- (87) Marshall, J. C.....485 Pine
- (95) *Martin Linotype Co.....215 Leidesdorff
- (68) Mitchell & Goodman.....362 Clay
- (206) *Moir Printing Company.....440 Sansome
- (48) Monarch Printing Co.....1216 Mission
- (34) Morris & Sheridan Co.....343 Front
- (72) McCracken Printing Co.....806 Laguna
- (83) McLean, A. A.....218 Ellis
- (91) McNicoll, John R.....215 Leidesdorff
- (803) *Neubarth & Co., J. J.....25 Jessie
- (82) *Norton, Richard H.....5716 Geary
- (104) Owl Printing Co.....565 Commercial
- (81) *Pernau Publishing Co.....758 Market
- (88) *Polyglot Printing Co.....118 Columbus Ave.
- (148) *Progress Printing Co.....516 Mission
- (84) Reuter Bros.....513 Valencia
- (64) Richmond Banner, The.....320 Sixth Ave.
- (61) *Rincon Pub. Co.....648 Stevenson
- (21) Roesch Co., Louis.....Fifteenth and Mission
- (66) Roycroft Press.....461 Bush
- (82) Samuel Printing Co.....16 Larkin
- (145) T. F. Newspaper Union.....818 Mission
- (58) Severance-Roche Co.....1733 Mission
- (6) Shannon-Conmy Printing Co.....509 Sansome
- (15) Simplex System Co.....186 Pine
- (125) *Shanley Co., The.....147-151 Minna
- (28) Standard Printing Co.....324 Clay
- (62) *Telegraph Press.....69 Turk
- (49) Stockwitz Printing Co.....1212 Turk
- (187) *Town Talk Press.....88 First
- (52) Turner & Dahnken.....942 Market
- (177) United Presbyterian Press.....1074 Guerrero
- (188) Wagner Printing Co.....26 Mint Ave.
- (85) Wale Printing Co.....383 Market
- (86) West End Press.....2486 California
- (48) Western Printing Co.....82 Second
- (51) Widup, Ernest F.....1138 Mission
- (106) Wilcox & Co.....890 First
- (44) *Williams Printing Co.....350 Sansome
- (78) Webbers, Inc.....774 Market
- (112) Wolff, Louis A.....64 Elgin Park
- (28) *West Coast Publishing Co.....80 Sharon

BOOKBINDERS AND PAPER RULERS.

- (128) Barry, Edward & Co.....215 Leidesdorff
- (191) Caldwell, Geo. P. & Co.....442 Sansome
- (224) Foster & Futernick Company.....560 Mission
- (225) Hogan Bindery Co.....348 Front
- (251) Houle, A. L. Bindery Co.....509 Sansome
- (221) Ingrisch, Louis L.....340 Sansome
- (108) Levison Printing Co.....1540 California
- (131) Malloye, Frank & Co.....251-253 Bush
- (120) McIntyre, John B.....440 Sansome
- (81) Pernau Publishing Co.....751 Market
- (223) Rotermundt, Hugo L.....45 Ecker
- (900) Slater, John A.....147-151 Minna
- (195) Stumm, E. C.....675 Stevenson
- (162) Traumler & Rutherford.....117 Grant Ave.

CARTON AND LABEL MANUFACTURERS.

- (161) Occidental Supply Co.....580 Howard

GOLD STAMPERS AND EMBOSSERS.

- (282) Torbet, P.....1114 Mission

LITHOGRAPHERS.

- (234) Galloway Lithographing Co., The.....509-515 Howard
- (26) Roesch Co., Louis.....Fifteenth and Mission

MAILERS.

- (219) Rightway Mailing Agency.....880 Mission

NEWSPAPERS.

- (126) Ashbury Heights Advance.....1672 Haight
- (129) *Blen, S. F. Danish-Norwegian.....340 Sansome
- (121) *California Democrat, Cor. Annie and Jessie
- (123) *L'Italia Daily News.....118 Columbus Ave.
- (41) Coast Seamen's Journal.....59 Clay
- (26) *Daily News.....340 Ninth
- (94) *Journal of Commerce, Cor. Annie and Jessie
- (21) Labor Clarion.....Sixteenth and Capp
- (141) *La Voce del Popolo.....641 Stevenson
- (57) *Leader, The.....643 Stevenson
- (39) *Mission Enterprise.....3358 Twenty-second
- (144) Organized Labor.....1122 Mission
- (156) Pacific Coast Merchant.....423 Sacramento
- (61) *Recorder, The.....643 Stevenson
- (32) *Richmond Record, The.....5716 Geary
- (7) *Star, The.....1122-1124 Mission
- (38) *Vestkusten, Swedish.....30 Sharon

PRESSWORK.

- (124) Independent Press Room.....348A Sansome
- (103) Lyons, J. F.....880 Jackson
- (122) Periodical Press Room.....509 Sansome

RUBBER STAMPS.

- (83) Samuel Printing Co.....16 Larkin

BADGES AND BUTTONS.

- (3) Brunt, Walter N.....880 Mission

TICKET PRINTERS.

- (20) Hancock Bros.....47-49 Jessie

PHOTO-ENGRAVERS.

- (197) Acme Photo-Engraving Co.....259 Minna
- (201) Bingley Photo-Engraving Co.....573 Mission
- (97) Commercial Art Eng. Co.....53 Third
- (204) Commercial Photo & Engraving Co.....563 Clay
- (202) Congdon, Harry R.....311 Battery
- (198) S. F. Photo-Engraving Co.....215 Leidesdorff
- (209) Salter Bros.....118 Columbus Ave.
- (199) Sierra Art and Engraving.....343 Front
- (207) Western Process Engraving Co.....76 Second

STEREOTYERS AND ELECTROTYPEERS.

- (212) Hoffschneider Bros.....140 Second

We Don't Patronize List.

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company.

Cahn, Nickelsburg & Co., boots and shoes.

Godeau, Julius S., undertaker.

Gunst, M. A., cigar stores.

Jellison's Cafe, 10 Third.

Kaiser, Fred, grocery store, 400 Clement.

Levi Strauss & Co., garment makers.

Liberty Theatre, Broadway and Stockton.

National Biscuit Co. of Chicago, products.

Pacific Box Factory.

Pacific Oil & Lead Works, 155 Townsend.

Pittsburg-Des Moines Steel Company.

Regent Theatre, Fillmore and Sacramento.

Rosenblum & Abrahams, tailors, 1105 Market

Schmidt Lithograph Co.

St. Francis Theatre, Geary, near Powell.

United Cigar Stores.

Washington Square Theatre, 1741 Powell.

White Lunch Cafeteria.

H. Wissmann, Twenty-fourth avenue and Clement street, grocer.

Wyatt & Son, 1256 McAllister.

Typographical Topics

Next Sunday's meeting promises to be unusually interesting and a large attendance is expected. Nominations of candidates for office in the I. T. U. will take place. In addition, there are several proposed amendments to the local laws coming up for action. H. L. Hughes, a member of Spokane Typographical Union, who is also a member of the Industrial Insurance Commission of the State of Washington, and recently appointed by the Federal Department of Labor as its representative in San Francisco to explain the policies of the administration in its efforts to mediate differences between employers and the employees of the ship-building and metal industries, will be present and address the members of No. 21. He will present vividly some facts about the present war and call attention to the duties of every good citizen in these times of stress. For the information and convenience of members, herewith is given a list of candidates for various I. T. U. offices:

For president—Edward W. Morcock, Washington; Marsden G. Scott, New York.

For first vice-president—Walter W. Barrett, Chicago; Fred J. Terry, Atlanta.

For secretary-treasurer—J. W. Hays, Minneapolis; W. E. Merritt, Houston.

For member board of auditors—Fred Barker, Spokane; Philip Johnson, San Francisco.

For delegates to American Federation of Labor (four to be nominated)—Frank J. Bonnington, San Francisco; John H. Ferguson, Baltimore; Joseph E. Goodkey, Washington; Max S. Hayes, Cleveland; Charles P. Howard, Portland; T. W. McCullough, Omaha; Frank Morrison, Chicago; T. C. Parsons, Washington; William Young, Philadelphia.

For trustees Union Printers' Home (four to be nominated)—Walter E. Ames, Milwaukee; W. E. Armstrong, New York; Malcolm A. Knock, Boston, William Mounce, New York; George P. Nichols, Baltimore; W. E. O'Leary, Boston; Michael Powell, Ottawa; H. Rudnick, Chicago.

Delegate Canadian Labor Congress—Samuel Hadden, Toronto.

Agent Union Printers' Home—Joe M. Johnson, Washington.

Proposed amendments to the laws follow:

Amend Article I, Section 1, By-Laws, to read as follows:

Section 1. All applications for membership shall be made upon a form provided by the union, and an initiation fee of \$5.00 and a registration fee of from \$3.00 to \$20.00 shall be paid by the applicant to the secretary-treasurer and indorsed by him on the application. The amount of the registration fee to be charged on application shall be determined by the age of an applicant and in accordance with the following schedule:

Less than 25 years at next birthday.....\$ 3.00

More than 25 years and less than 35 years at next birthday 5.00

More than 35 years and less than 45 years at next birthday 10.00

45 years or over 20.00

Amend Article III, Section 11, By-Laws (Duties of Auditing Committee), to read as follows:

Section 11. Shall thoroughly examine the books, accounts and vouchers of the union at least once in each fiscal month and also just previous to the expiration of the tenure of office of any fiduciary officer of the union, and report the result of the examination to the union, together with any recommendation it may deem necessary. The monthly report of the auditing committee shall contain a statement that the committee has knowledge of the fact that the bank or banks with which the union has accounts have filed with the union a record of deposits and withdrawals of funds, together with the balance on hand, and that the same is in exact

Directory of Labor Council Unions

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, San Francisco Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets at headquarters every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Organizing Committee meets at headquarters on second Thursdays at 7:30 p. m. Law and Legislation Committee meets at call of chairman. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters phone—Market 56.

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays, 49 Clay
Asphalt Workers—Meet 2d Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Amalgamated Carpenters No. 1—Meet alternate Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Amalgamated Carpenters No. 2—Meet alternate Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Amalgamated Carpenters No. 3—Meet alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Amalgamated Carpenters No. 5—Meet alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Auto Bus Operators' Union—Meets every Thursday, 9 p. m., 84 East R. H. Buck, Business Agent.
Automobile and Carriage Painters No. 1073—Meet Thursday evenings, Building Trades Temple.
Baggage Messengers—Meet 2d Mondays, 146 Steuart.
Bakers (Cracker) No. 125—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Bakers' Auxiliary (Cracker)—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 1524 Powell.
Bakers No. 24—Meet 1st and 3d Saturdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Bakers No. 134—Victor Jallen, secretary, 2803 Geary.
Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Barbers—Meet first and 3d Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Bartenders No. 41—Meet 1st Mondays at 2:30; other Mondays in evening at 1065 Market.
Bay and River Steamboatmen—Meet Sundays, headquarters, 10 East Henry Huntsman, Secretary.
Beer Drivers No. 227—Meet 2d Tuesdays and 4th Thursdays, headquarters, 177 Capp.
Beer Bottlers No. 293—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, at headquarters, 177 Capp.
Bill Posters—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Fifteenth and Mission.
Blacksmiths and Helpers No. 168—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Boiler Makers No. 6—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Book Binders No. 31—Meet last Fridays, Labor Temple, James D. Kelly, Business Agent, Underwood Building, 525 Market.
Boot and Shoe Workers No. 216—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Shoe Workers' Hall, Twenty-fourth and Howard.
Bottle Caners—Meet 1st Fridays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Box Makers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 177 Capp.
Brass and Chandelier Workers No. 158—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays at headquarters, 177 Capp.
Bridge and Structural Iron Workers No. 31—Meet Mondays, 224 Guerrero.
Broom Makers—Meet 3d Tuesday.
Butchers No. 115—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Butchers No. 508 (Slaughterhousemen)—Meet every Tuesday, Laurel Hall, Seventh and R. R. Avenue.
Carpenters No. 22—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Carpenters No. 304—Meet Mondays, Carpenters' Hall, 112 Valencia.
Carpenters No. 483—Meet Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Carpenters No. 1082—Meet Tuesdays, 112 Valencia.
Carpenters No. 1640—Meet Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.
Car Repairs and Trackmen No. 687—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple, Mechanics' Hall.
Casting Cleaners—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Temple.
Cemetery Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Saturdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Cement Workers No. 1—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Chausseurs No. 265, I. B. of T.—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays in evening, 2d and 4th Thursdays in afternoon, at 215 Willow Avenue, S. T. Dixon, Business Agent.
Cigar Makers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Cloth Hat and Cap Makers No. 9—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Germania Hall, 15th and Mission, J. Dorfman, Secretary.
Composition Roofers No. 25—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Cooks' Helpers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays at headquarters, 338 Kearny.
Cooks No. 44—Meet 2d and 4th Thursday nights; headquarters, 828 Mission.
Coopers No. 65—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Electrical Workers No. 92—Meet Wednesdays, 112 Valencia.
Electrical Workers No. 151—Thursdays, 112 Valencia.
Electrical Workers No. 537—Wednesdays, 146 Steuart.
Elevator Conductors and Starters No. 13,105—Meet 3d Monday, Eureka Hall, Building Trades Temple.
Elevator Constructors No. 2—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Federation of Federal Civil Service Employees—Meet 1st Tuesday, Pacific Building; headquarters 742 Pacific Building.
Feudry Employees—Meet Fridays, 59 Clay.
Furniture Handlers No. 1—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Garment Cutters—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp. J. Hammerschlagg, Secretary.
Gas and Electric Fixture Hangers No. 404—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Gas and Water Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.
Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Glass Packers—Meet 1st and 3d Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Glove Workers—Meet 3d Friday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Glass Packers, Branch No. 45—Meet 1st and 3d Saturdays, Labor Temple.

Granite Cutters—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays; headquarters, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp; hours, 10 to 11 a. m.
Hatters' Union—J. Grace, Secretary, 1114 Mission.
Hoisting Engineers No. 59—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Horseshoers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Housesmiths and Iron Workers No. 78—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
House Movers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Iron, Tin and Steel Workers No. 5—Meet 1st and 2d Saturdays, Metropolitan Hall, South San Francisco.
Janitors—Meet 1st Thursdays, 8 p. m., Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Jitney Bus Operators No. 399—R. H. Buck, Business Agent, 56 Steuart.
Ladies' Garment Workers No. 8—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, 1256 Market.
Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Letter Carriers—Meet first Saturday, Los Angeles Hall, Native Sons Building.
Machinists' Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge No. 1—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays; headquarters, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Mallers—Meet 4th Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Mantel, Grate and Tile Setters—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Marble Workers No. 44—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Marble Cutters No. 38—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Marine Firemen, Oilers and Water Tenders—Meet Tuesdays, 58 Commercial.
Marine Gasoline Engineers No. 471—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays.
Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Mil Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Milmen No. 422—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Millwrights No. 766—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Molders' Auxiliary—Meets 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp; Headquarters, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Mold Makers No. 66—Meet 1st Thursday, Roess Building.
Moving Picture Operators, Local No. 162—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, 10 a. m., at headquarters, Musicians' Hall, 68 Haight.
Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.
Office Employees—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Painters No. 19—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Pattern Makers—Meet 2d and 4th Friday nights at headquarters, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Pavers No. 18—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Photo Engravers No. 8—Meet 1st Sundays at 12 M., in Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Meet Thursdays; headquarters, 457 Bryant.
Plasterers No. 66—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Plumbers No. 442—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Postoffice Clerks—Meet 4th Thursdays, Knights of Columbus Hall.
Press Feeders and Montagners—Meet 2d Thursday, Labor Temple; headquarters, 628 Montgomery, Room 229.
Printing Pressmen No. 24—Meet 2d Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Rammermen—Meet 2d Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Retail Clerks No. 432—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesday, 8 p. m., Retail Clerks' Club, 32 Turk.
Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet at headquarters, 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Retail Shoe Clerks No. 410—Meet Tuesdays, 8 p. m., Retail Clerks' Club, 32 Turk.
Riggers and Stevedores—Meet Mondays, 74 Folsom.
Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meet Mondays, Maritime Hall Building, 59 Clay.
Sail Makers—Meet at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Sheet Metal Workers No. 95—Meet 2d Thursdays, 224 Guerrero.
Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero.
Shipyard Laborers—Meet Fridays, Labor Temple.
Sign and Pictorial Painters No. 510—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Stable and Garage Employees—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Stage Employees—68 Haight.
Stationary Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Steam Engineers No. 64—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Steam Fitters and Helpers No. 590—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Steam Fitters No. 509—Meet Tuesday evenings, 224 Guerrero.
Steam Laundry Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp; headquarters, Labor Temple.
Steam Shovelmen Dist. No. 4—Meet Wednesdays, 215 Hewes Building.
Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 2d Sunday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Street Railway Employees, Div. 518—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Sugar Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Switchmen's Union No. 197—Meets 1st and 3d Sundays, 2876 Twenty-fourth.
Tailors (Journeymen) No. 2—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Tailors No. 80—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, 240 Golden Gate Avenue.
Teamsters—Meet Thursdays; headquarters, 536 Bryant.
Teamsters No. 216—Meet Saturdays, Building Trades Temple.
Theatrical Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 11 a. m., 68 Haight.
Tobacco Workers—Meet 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple. Miss M. Kerrigan, Secretary, 290 Fremont.
Travellers' Goods and Novelty Workers—Tiv Hall, Albion Ave.
Typographical No. 21—Meets last Sunday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp; headquarters, Room 701 Underwood Bldg., 525 Market.
Undertakers—Meet on call, 3567 Seventeenth.
United Glass Workers—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
United Laborers of S. F.—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
United Leather Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, 61 Haight.
Upholsterers—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Waiters No. 30—Meet 1st Wednesday, 8:30 p. m.; other Wednesdays 2:30 p. m., at headquarters, 828 Mission.
Waitresses No. 48—Meet Wednesdays, 1095 Market.
Watchmen No. 15,689—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, 3 p. m., Labor Temple. O. S. Curry, secretary, 1437 Polk.
Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Ladies' Auxiliary to Label Section—Meets 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Anti-Jap Laundry League—813-14 Angie Bldg., Sixteenth and Mission.

amount with the receipts, disbursements and balance on hand as shown by the books and accounts of the secretary-treasurer of the union.

Amend Article III, Section 9, By-Laws (Duties of Executive Committee), by adding the following paragraph:

Shall supervise the preparation of the list of offices where members of the union are permitted to work, as furnished by the secretary-treasurer, and shall exercise discretionary authority when ordering that the name of any person or firm be withheld from such list pending final action thereon by the union.

Amend the General Laws as follows:

Section 19. Any member of the union neglecting to pay said dues, assessments and fines for four months shall stand suspended, and can only be reinstated by the payment of all accrued dues, assessments and fines standing against him at the time of such suspension, together with such international per capita tax and assessments as would have accrued to the time of reinstatement. In addition to this there shall be collected a reinstatement fee of not less than \$5.00. Two dollars of such reinstatement fee, together with all other dues and assessments due the International Typographical Union, shall be transmitted to the secretary-treasurer of the International Typographical Union. A member failing to pay dues, assessments and fines for a period of four months shall be dropped from the membership roll, and should such person desire to again become a member, he shall proceed as provided in the section relating to applications for membership and in accordance with the provisions of international law governing reinstatement of members.

P. E. Albritton of the Franklin Linotype plant is passing around the cigars on a girl baby born to Mrs. Albritton in San Rafael on February 14th. Mother and child are doing well.



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McGUIRE MAKES A HIT.

Michael J. McGuire, business agent of Boilermakers' Union No. 6, is making a decided hit as an orator these days. In fact, so famous has he become, that on Sunday last a local newspaper devoted three columns to reporting a speech made by McGuire to the employees of the Schwab Batcher Shipbuilding Company, in which McGuire advised the employees to "work like blazes, and do an honest day's work if you don't want to become chattel slaves of the kaiser."

SUGAR WORKERS SEEK RAISE.

Sugar Workers' Union No. 10,519 has adopted a new wage scale and working agreement providing for a material increase in wages for all workers in sugar refineries, including the boys and women employed in that industry. The agreement also provides that only union men and women shall be employed. Under the new agreement the wages will range from \$3.87 to \$5 per day, with double pay for overtime and work on Sundays and holidays.

THEATRICAL FEDERATION.

The newly-elected officers of the San Francisco Theatrical Federation are: President, Ben William of the Theatrical Stage Employees' Union; vice-president, Peter Boyle of the Moving Picture Operators' Union; secretary, A. A. Greenbaum of the Musicians' Union.

FLAG FOR LABOR COUNCIL.

The San Francisco Labor Council has acquired a handsome American flag, nine by fifteen feet, which has been draped above the platform in the auditorium of the Labor Temple.

The Labor Council service flag, bearing 2086 stars adorns the walls of the auditorium of the Labor Temple.

VALLEJO LABOR MAN HONORED.

The California Trades Union Liberty League has selected W. J. Mitchell, president of the Vallejo Trades and Labor Council, to succeed M. F. Maloney as a member of the executive board of the California Trades Union Liberty League to take charge of the Richmond district.

GROCERY CLERK RESIGNS.

O. F. Donnelly has resigned as delegate to the San Francisco Labor Council from the Retail Grocery Clerks' Union, on account of accepting a lucrative position in Grass Valley. Donnelly's resignation leaves a vacancy on the organizing committee of the Labor Council. A. F. Williams has been chosen by the Retail Grocery Clerks' Union to succeed Donnelly as delegate to the Labor Council.

WOMAN LABOR LEADER HERE.

Miss Margaret Malone, a vice-president of the California State Federation of Labor, member of the United Garment Workers of America, who has done some effective work for organized labor in Napa, is spending a few weeks in San Francisco. She was a visitor at the San Francisco Labor Council last Friday night. Miss Malone is the only woman officer of the California State Federation of Labor.

MOVIE MEN ELECT OFFICERS.

The Moving Picture Operators' Union has elected the following officers for the ensuing term: President, Peter Boyle; vice-presidents, J. Van Sleet, C. Bennett, H. Berry; secretary, S. Sears; business agent, W. G. Woods; treasurer, C. Jones; sergeant-at-arms, A. Ashcroft.

The union is negotiating for new headquarters on Market street, in the vicinity of Fifth and Market streets.

AUTO AND CARRIAGE PAINTERS.

The local Auto and Carriage Painters' Union, with the assistance of Secretary O'Connell of the San Francisco Labor Council, is negotiating a new wage scale and working agreement providing for an eight-hour day, a wage ranging from \$4 to \$6 per day, time and one-half for overtime, and double pay for Sundays and holidays.

WATCHMEN PROTEST.

The Watchmen's Union has filed a protest with city officials against the employment of members of the Car Repairers' and Trackmen's Union as watchmen at the entrances to the Twin Peaks Tunnel. The Watchmen's Union claims that its members should be given this work.

WOULD AVERT STRIKES.

Urging the labor unions of San Francisco to make full use of the machinery provided by the Government for the adjustment of labor disputes before resorting to strike, H. L. Hughes, of the State of Washington, representing the United States Department of Labor, in speaking before the San Francisco Labor Council last Friday night declared "that only those who seek to discredit the labor movement give any credence to the false and malicious stories to the effect that organized labor is not doing its full duty toward the Government during the war crisis."

Mr. Hughes will spend some time in San Francisco and will seek to address local unions on the subject of how the workers can help win the war for democracy.

Mr. Hughes is a member of the Typographical Union and is connected with the State Social Insurance Commission of Washington.

GROCERY CLERKS VS. DRIVERS.

That the long-standing dispute between the Retail Delivery Wagon Drivers' Union and the Retail Grocery Clerks' Union is in a fair way of being settled to the satisfaction of both organizations, is the prediction of officers of the two unions involved, which plan to get together within the next two weeks to effect a compromise.

The American Federation of Labor has ruled that where employees of grocery firms devote more than 50 per cent of their time as drivers or solicitors they must belong to the Retail Delivery Wagon Drivers' Union, and where more than 50 per cent of their time is occupied in the store they belong to the Retail Grocery Clerks' Union.

BLACKSMITHS ENTERTAIN OFFICER.

The local organizations of Blacksmiths and Helpers during the past week have been entertaining their international vice-president, Fred C. Bolam, of Buffalo, N. Y., who has been visiting the navy yards and the shipbuilding plants of the Pacific Coast with a view to supplying the requisite number of blacksmiths and helpers needed by the Government to complete its war emergency shipbuilding program.

Bolam says he is convinced that the work of supplying men for the shipyards should be handled solely through the United States Employment Bureau. Such a plan, says Bolam, is working out satisfactorily in Seattle.

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